

Oral Surgery

1. ..is a type of single fracture that does have communication with the external environment.
 - A. Simple
 - B. Compound
 - C. Complex
 - D. Comminuted

2. . Fracture is when only one cortex of the bone is broken with the other cortex being bent, it is found exclusively in children.
 - A. Simple
 - B. Compound
 - C. Complex
 - D. Greenstick

3. ..is regarded as a pathognomonic sign of mandibular fracture.
 - A. Sublingual hematoma
 - B. Trismus
 - C. Lip numbness
 - D. Ear bleeding

4. represents the best single overall view of the mandible including the condyles.
 - A. Townes view
 - B. A panoramic radiograph (OPG)
 - C. Reverse Townes view
 - D. Occlusal view

5. are valuable for demonstrating midline fractures of the mandible with minimal displacement.
 - A. Townes view
 - B. A panoramic radiograph (OPG)
 - C. Reverse Townes view
 - D. Occlusal view

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6. . In both the Townes and the reverse Townes projections, the central ray is angled a to the horizontal base line.

- A. 0
- B. 20
- C. 10
- D. 30

7. Are considered to be the most versatile form of IMF.

- A. Direct interdental wiring
- B. Arch bars
- C. Eyelet or Ivy loops
- D. Bonded orthodontic brackets

8. is regarded as a rapid method to achieve IMF.

- A. IMF screws
- B. Bonded orthodontic brackets
- C. Direct interdental wiring
- D. Arch bars

9.can be used in treating edentulous jaw fractures.

- A. Arch bar
- B. Gunning splint
- C. Bonded orthodontic brackets
- D. Eyelet or Ivy loops

10. Regarding the required period of immobilization, with early uncomplicated treatment in a healthy young adult union can on average be achieved after weeks.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4

11. Closed treatment of mandibular fracture is indicated in all of the following cases exce.....

- A. Grossly infected fractures.
- B. Pediatric fractures with mixed dentition phase.
- C. Edentulous fractures.
- D. Epileptic patient

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12. The combination of a usually provide a complete view of the mandible.

- A. OPG and Occlusal view
- B. Posteroanterior view and OPG**
- C. Townes & reverse Townes views
- D. CT and MRI

13. Fracture that occurs patient suffering from osteomyelitis is called.....

- A. Pathological fracture**
- B. Comminuted
- C. Simple
- D. Complex

14. provides semi-rigid fixation

- A. Mini plate
- B. Intra-osseous wiring**
- C. Reconstruction plate
- D. Compression plate

15provides non-rigid fixation

- A. Mini plate**
- B. Intra-osseous wiring
- C. Reconstruction plate
- D. Compression plate

16. Lag screw is used to treat oblique fracture in the region

- A. Symphyseal and parasymphiseal region**
- B. Angle
- C. Body
- D. condyle

17. Monocortical screws are used with.....

- A. Miniplate plate**
- B. Compression plate
- C. Reconstruction plate
- D. Intra-osseous wiring

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18. Bicortical screws are used with.

- A. Mini-plate
- B. Reconstruction plates
- C. 3D mini-plates
- D. Intra-osseous wiring

19.is indicated in treating paediatric fractures

- A. Mini-plate
- B. Reconstruction plates
- C. 3D mini-plates
- D. Bioabsorbable plates

20. nerve is the most commonly nerve to be injured in mandibular body fracture

- A. Mental
- B. Facial
- C. Lingual
- D. Inferior alveolar

21. Facial nerve damage may complicate some fractures of the

- A. Parasymphyseal area
- B. Angle area
- C. Body
- D. Ramus and condyle

22. . The presence of false joint between the fracture segments indicates...

- A. Delayed union
- B. Non-union
- C. Malunion
- D. Successful union

23. In pediatric fractures, if plates are used, they should be placed.....

- A. Below the inferior alveolar canal.
- B. Directly over the inferior alveolar canal.
- C. Above the inferior alveolar canal.
- D. On the inferior border of the mandible.

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24. The period of immobilization in the case of condylar fracture should not exceed

A. 3 weeks(10-21 days)

B 4 weeks

C. 5 weeks

D. 6 weeks

25. represents an absolute indication for ORIF of condylar fracture.

A. Medial extra-capsular displacement.

B .When IMF is contraindicated for medical reasons.

C .Significant angulation of the condylar head.

D .Lateral extra-capsular displacement

26. Approach Is not used with condylar fractures

A. Coronal

B .Retromandibular

C. Submandibular

D .pre-auricular

27. The major incidence of ankylosis is below the ageyears.

A. 10

B. 12

C. 11

D. 13

28. Stable fibrous union may be an acceptable result in the patient.

A. Paediatric

B .Teenager

C. Adult

D. Very old edentulous

29. Recently ORIF has been advocated to treat comminuted mandibular fractures using.....

A. Reconstruction plate

B .Compression plate

C. Mini-plate

D .3D mini-plate.

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30.provides load bearing fixation.

- A. Reconstruction plate
- B .Intra-osseous wiring
- C. Mini-plate
- D .3D mini-plate.

31.provides load sharing fixation

- A .Reconstruction plate
- B .Intra-osseous wiring
- C .Mini-plate
- D .Compression plate

32. Which of the following is NOT a method of internal fixation for mandibular fractures?

- a) Interosseous wiring
- b) Miniplates
- c) Compression plates
- d) Lag screws
- e) Elastic bands

33. What is the main advantage of using bioabsorbable plates and screws?

- a) Increased strength
- b) Lower cost
- c) Faster healing
- d) No need for removal after fracture healing
- e) Reduced risk of infection

34. Which type of mandibular fracture is more likely to occur in children?

- a) Comminuted fracture
- b) Compound fracture
- c) Greenstick fracture
- d) Pathologic fracture
- e) Complex fracture

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35. What is the second most commonly fractured part of the maxillofacial skeleton?

- a) Maxilla
- b) Zygoma
- c) Mandible
- d) Nasal bone
- e) Orbital floor

36. Which of the following represents a line of relative weakness in mandibular fractures?

- a) Molar teeth
- b) Premolar teeth
- c) Incisor teeth
- d) Canine tooth
- e) Wisdom tooth

37. What is the primary aim of mandibular fracture treatment?

- a) Cosmetic improvement
- b) Pain relief
- c) Restoration of function
- d) Prevention of infection
- e) Reduction of swelling

38. Which of the following is NOT a principle of fracture treatment?

- a) Debridement
- b) Reduction
- c) Fixation
- d) Immobilization
- e) Medication

39. What is the traditional conservative treatment for mandibular fractures?

- a) Open reduction with internal fixation
- b) Closed reduction with indirect fixation and IMF
- c) External pin fixation
- d) Bioabsorbable plates
- e) Lag screws

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40. Which of the following is a method of immobilization for mandibular fractures?
- a) Bonded orthodontic brackets
 - b) Interdental wiring
 - c) Arch bars
 - d) IMF screws
 - e) All of the above
41. What is the average time for union in an uncomplicated mandibular fracture in a healthy young adult?
- a) 1 week
 - b) 2 weeks
 - c) 3 weeks
 - d) 4 weeks
 - e) 6 weeks
42. Which of the following is NOT an absolute indication for removal of a tooth from the fracture line?
- a) Longitudinal fracture involving the root
 - b) Dislocation of the tooth from its socket
 - c) Presence of periapical infection
 - d) Advanced periodontal disease
 - e) Doubtful teeth that could be added to existing dentures
43. What is the most common complication of fracture of the body of the mandible?
- a) Infection
 - b) Malunion
 - c) Non-union
 - d) Anesthesia or paresthesia of the lower lip
 - e) Sequestration of bone
44. Which of the following is a characteristic of mandibular fractures in children?
- a) Slow healing
 - b) Less resilient bone
 - c) Greater risk of damage to developing teeth
 - d) Need for prolonged immobilization
 - e) Rare occurrence of greenstick fractures

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45. What is the recommended treatment for all intracapsular fractures and fractures in growing children?

- a) Open reduction and internal fixation
- b) Conservative treatment**
- c) External fixation
- d) Bioabsorbable plates
- e) Lag screws

46. Which of the following is NOT a type of mandibular fracture according to the anatomic site?

- a) Condylar
- b) Coronoid
- c) Ramus
- d) Angle
- e) Maxillary**

47. What is the principle of compression plating in mandibular fractures?

- a) Transforming upward force into longitudinal compression
- b) Transforming downward force into longitudinal compression**
- c) Transforming lateral force into vertical compression
- d) Transforming medial force into horizontal compression
- e) Transforming oblique force into transverse compression

48. Which of the following is a characteristic of edentulous mandibular fractures?

- a) Increased resistance to trauma
- b) Faster healing process
- c) More periosteal blood supply**
- d) Increased risk of compound fractures
- e) Need for precise anatomical reduction

49. What is the recommended period of immobilization for condylar fractures in children?

- a) 1-7 days
- b) 10-21 days**
- c) 30-45 days
- d) 2-3 months
- e) 4-6 months

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50. What is the recommended treatment for un-displaced fractures in edentulous mandibles?

- a) Open reduction and internal fixation
- b) Closed reduction with Gunning splints
- c) External pin fixation
- d) No active treatment
- e) Immediate bone grafting

51. Which of the following is a predisposing factor for ankylosis of the TMJ following trauma?

- a) Age over 40 years
- b) Extracapsular fractures
- c) Intact articular disc
- d) Minimal displacement of fragments
- e) Intracapsular trauma with crushing of the condyle

